British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

We are compelled to defer our account of the proceedings in honor of the nuptials and of the anniversary of the birth-day of Queen Victoria until next week.

H. B. M's ship Actæon and brig Camelion, were dressed out with flags on the 24th inst., it being the anniversary of the birth-day of Her Majesty Queen Victoria; and at 1 o'clock they fired a salute of 21 guns, in which they were joined by the United States ship Marion, and the French corvette Triomphant and barque Perlé, who fired 21 guns each, and displayed a British flag all day at their fore in honor of the anniversary.

At the conclusion of the firing in the outer roads, the Fort and National brig of war Eloisa, saluted with 21 guns in honor of the same anniversary, which we believe is the first time that a demonstration of the sort has been offered on the part of any government in Buenos Ayres. The salute from the Fort was accompanied by a discharge of rockets, merry peals from the bells of the Churches of this Capital, music, &c.

The itinerant musicians of this Capital serenaded on the 24th, in various streets, playing 'God save the Queen,' &c.

We omitted to mention in our last, that H. B. M's ship Actæon, fired a salute of 21 guns at 3 P. M. on the 15th inst., in reply to that from the Fort upon the occasion of the presentation of the letter from H. M. Queen Victoria, by H. M's Minister Plenipotentiary, announcing her marriage, to the government of Buenos Ayres.

His Excellency Don Juan Pablo Lopez, Governor of Santa Fé, under date Rosario 13th inst., acknowledges the receipt of communications from H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, of the 3rd and 10th of April, congratulating him on the splendid victory obtained on the fields of Cayastá, over the vile unitarian traitors Mariano Vera and Francisco Reinafé. Likewise of the receipt of the decree of the 9th of the same month, which accords to Governor Lopez a gold medal, one of silver to the officers, and one of metal to the soldiers, who on that glorious occasion had the fortune to combat against the vile instruments of despotism who are leagued to destroy the liberty of the people, and traitors to the sacred cause of the American Continent.

Señor Lopez adds that the medals had been distributed in conformity with the said decree, and received by those meriting them with the most enthusiastic sentiments, and would ever be worn on their breasts as a distinctive of valor and of their decision for the sacred cause of Federation, and as an unequivocal proof of their disposition to sacrifice themselves in sustaining the solemn oath sworn on the altars of their adored country, to defend with their blood and their lives its liberty, glory and independence.

From the New York 'Weekly Herald,' December 28, 1839.

The affairs of Texas, generally, are in a most flourishing condition. Peace and order prevail, and the laws are respected and strictly enforced. A corporal, named Morris, attempted the life of Capt. Kennymore, and he was soon afterwárds tried and shot. Congress was proceeding, rapidly and judiciously, with the business of the country. The senate has arrayed itself in opposition to the president's nominations; amongst others, to Col. Dunlap, as minister to the United States. He will, therefore, be recalled. Gen. Hunt has been confirmed as commissioner to run the boundary line, although he deserted Texas, in the time of the greatest peril. The crops, all over Texas, of sugar, cotton, and corn are remarkably good. The papers abuse the message of President Lamar, and also abuse him personally. From these and other signs, and the giving a grand dinner to General Sam. Houston, we infer that his star is in the ascendant, and that he will be the next president. At any rate the government of Texas will be well administered, and the country will continue to prosper.

The prices of provisions and all imported articles are extravagantly high at the new city of Austin. The board, at the hotels, is four dollars a day, or one hundred and twenty dollars a month.

Thus stands Texas at home. On the other hand, the French Ambassador to Texas, M. de Saligny, has just left New York, for the capitol of the young republic, which the French Nation has thus recognised and fostered in his important mission. From this moment, therefore, the affairs of Texas assume an entirely new feature. From this time, forth, she takes a high stand in the scale of civilized nations; and commences a rapidly onward progress, which nothing whatever can impede.

The mission of M. de Saligny will closely connect the social and commercial relations of the two countries, and every succeeding event in the history of Texas, will continue to strengthen those ties. Henceforth Texas will be, to a great extent, under the guidance and influence of France, in all her internal arrangements, and most especially in her designs upon Mexico. M. de Saligny, whose talents are fully equal to any emergency, will be the master spirit in directing the councils of the Texian Government; and the opportunity that has thus been lost by England of connecting herself with a young and powerful republic, will be farther than ever from being remedied.

Every movement that now takes place in relation to Texas, only adds to her importance and consideration. At the very time that the French Minister departs to fulfil his mission, the Texian brig of war, Colorado, a superb vessel, arrives in our harbour, gives and receives a salute to and from a branch of our own glorious navy. Nor is this all. The occurrence of these things rouses the attention of the disaffected, the speculating, the enterprising, the loafers, and the sanguine spirits of this country, (who do not form a very insignificant portion of our population); these immediately institute inquiries about the land of promise, the El Dorado of the world; and the result is, that they "sell out," or "steal out," up sticks, and start for Texas.

And it is not a little singular that all these daring, dashing, cut-and-thrust, knock-down-and-drag-out, Bowie-knife, cut-throat class of characters from the Canadian Border, and from the West and South, when they reach Texas, become the very mildest and best kind of characters. They are in their element in that country; the climate agrees with them; their associates are as daring as themselves; no one fears the other; no one dares to oppress the other; and the result is that all do unto each other as they wish others to do to them, and the whole machine works well.

Official Documents.

The *Gaceta* of the 12th inst., contains the particulars of the cause between Don Pedro Lezica, and the assignees of Sebastian Lezica, Brothers, with the decision dated 7th inst., of the Tribunal *de recursos extraordinarios.*

The Weather this week has been damp and chilly. Thermometer about 52.

Festival of 25th of May.

The following particulars are in addition to those inserted in the next page.

The troops drawn up in the Plaza on the 25th inst., were as follows—

INFANTRY.

Guardia Argentina, Com. Quevedo,	250 men.
Battalion Libertad, Col. Mariano Maza, with 4 pieces of artillery, viz: two 8 pounders & two 4.	500
Battalion of Volunteers, *Rebajados*, Com. Ramiro..........	250
Battalion Restaurador, Col. Ravelo,	550
Battalion of Defensores de la Independencia, Com. Inestroza.	200
Battalion of Patricios, Com. Zeballos,	200
	1950

Each battalion had its band.

CAVALRY.

Squadron of Curassiers, No. 1.,	120	
Squadron of Abastecedores, Com. Joaquin Hidalgo..	200	
Squadron of Abastecedores, Com. Martin Santacoloma.	200	520
		2470

The civil authorities who attended at the Cathedral Church, consisted of 60 persons, including Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Don Manuel Insiarte, Minister of Finance. The Military were 30, including Generals Pinedo, Soler, Guido, Huidobro and Felipe Heredia, Colonels Crespo, Caceres, J. F. Segui, &c.

The Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Mariano Medrano, officiated at High Mass.

Festival of the Twenty Fifth of May, Anniversary of the Emancipation of this country from the dominion of Spain.

If the celebration this year, as it regards the adornments and appearance of the Plaza de la Victoria, did not vie with those of preceding ones, it may be attributed in greater part to the damp cold weather, which rendered the plaza in a manner impassable to pedestrians. Inceed few portions of it were free from mud: however, the decorations around the obelisk in the centre of the Plaza partook of some novelty, they consisted of illuminated arches and pillars, embellished with military equipments. The obelisk had the same inscriptions as heretofore, but was not 'lit up:'—the palisade which environed it had urns placed at its four angles, from each of which streamed a light. There were also in the Plaza the usual number of 'round abouts' and *rompe cabezas* for the amusement of the little masters and misses, and the houses around the Plaza displayed federal flags.

On the evenings of the 24th, 25th and 26th, the public offices, theatres and town were illuminated, and military music stationed near the Cabildo performed.

The fire works in the Plaza de la Victoria on the evening of the 24th, were of the first order and most ingeniously devised, those which exploded high in the air emitting a profusion of lights, had a beautiful effect, which the darkness of the night aided. The exhibition concluded by a discharge which sent at once into the air a great number of rockets. Buenos Ayres never possessed so talented a Pyrotechnician as it does at this moment;—at least we never remember the like:—he rivals those of Vauxhall and Tivoli, and proves what he could do in his art were the means at hand. On this evening (the 24th) the spectators in the Plaza to witness the fire works were tolerably numerous, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather.

On the 25th, salutes were fired from the Fort, and by the National brig of war Eloisa, at sun-rise, mid-day and sun-set. H. B. M's ship Actæon and brig Camelion, each fired a salute of 21 guns at mid-day, in honor of the day. The Fort also saluted during periods of Divine Service. The troops forming the garrison of this Capital were drawn up in the Plaza de la Victoria and the Calle de la Universidad, in complete order with their bands, under the command of General Rolon. There was no procession from the Fort to the Cathedral; the employés civil and military took their assigned stations in that Church, where they were joined about mid-day by H. E. the Governor, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, who came through the streets in his carriage accompanied by three government Aids-de-Camp, viz:—Colonels Pedro Ramos, Ramon Rodriguez and Lieut. Colonel Ramon Bustos. H. E. was in full uniform and looked extremely well; the cares of State have caused no alteration in his personal appearance; his countenance bearing the same roseate hue of health, which gives him so much the appearance of an English country gentleman; and he is even stouter than when we last saw him. The re-appearance of H. E. in public after so long an absence, caused considerable curiosity, and the Cathedral which at first had but a small congregation, became fuller when it was known that H. E. was present, although the unpleasant weather prevented a great attendance of females. H. E. took leave of the civil and military authorities after the solemnities of the Church were concluded, and proceeded thence in his carriage to his private residence, in front of which the troops defiled, after halting there for a short period to salute H. E. with *vivas.*

In the evening the illuminations were repeated, but the fire works in the Plaza were confined to a few rockets, owing to a smart shower of rain which took place at 'dusk.'

On the 26th, the flag at the Fort was displayed all day. In the evening there was a repetition of the illuminations and a grand exhibition of fire works. The rockets seemed superior to those of the evening of the 24th, they soared higher and the lights from others which burst in the air were of great brilliancy. Two discharges, one immediately following the other, sent forth a swarm of rockets which spread on high in all directions. The magnet of the evening, however, was a fire work meant to represent an illuminated Temple of the Chinese order, but which partially failed owing to the damp atmosphere. As it was, it presented a very pretty illumination.

The attendance in the Plaza de la Victoria this evening was considerable:—the Recoba and every place free from mud were occupied. The fire works had scarcely concluded when rain commenced, which extinguished the lights around the Obelisk, drove away the music and thus concluded the rejoicings.

The distribution of rewards to the Schools under the supeintendence of the Benificent Society, which usually occurs on 26th May, was postpened.

Some Account of the Falkland Islands, from a Six Months' Residence in 1838 *and* 1839. By L. B. Mackinnon, R. N., First Mate of H. M's Cutter Arrow.

(*Continued from our last.*)

"Wild boar, or rather common swine, run wild, are very plentiful on Eagle or Speedwell Islands, and on several other Tussock Islands; in these spots of land they thrive and increase prodigiously. Some big with young have been put on several other islands, well calculated for them, where there can be no doubt they will also prosper. The Tussock grass seems formed by nature for them, being capital food, and affording excellent shelter, warm, dry, and comfortable. Goats are also to be found on one or two of the islands near West Falkland; they also have increased amazingly, the original stock having been landed a few years ago by a whaler. Immense warrens of rabbits are to be found in several places, most, however, to the northward of the range of hills, as the original stock was landed at Port Louis by De Bourgainville, and in a wild state they did not succeed in crossing the hills; several small colonies of these animals are now, however, rapidly increasing to the southward, landed by Mr. Melville's vessels and by others. The first in the list of birds is the swan; they are not found in great plenty, but are very beautiful birds, the whole neck being a jetty black, and the rest of the body of a snowy white.— The goose is also a very handsome bird, remarkably bold or stupid. I have killed several with a stick; they are found in immense numbers all over the islands. There are three kinds, the Upland and Brent, being very good eating, and the Kelp, so called from breeding and feeding close to the shores, where kelp is abundant. The plumage of the hen is most beautiful, not resembling the common wild goose. A setting hen of that breed once struck me a severe blow, whilst trying to push her off her nest. The immense quantities of eggs of these, and various other birds that may be collected in the season, is truly extraordinary. I have sometimes been obliged to pick my way, to prevent crushing them with my feet. A variety of ducks are to be found in all parts, in the greatest abundance. I have myself killed eight or nine different species of them; the teal, however, is most delicate.— Snipes also are found in great plenty; both the gigantic and full snipe, some of which we killed weighing a pound. Plover, dottrell, oyster-catchers, and a great variety of the gull tribe, of various and diversified plumage, are plentiful. The birds of prey are both numerous and voracious, particularly the carancho, which has much the resemblance in body to a large English crow, with the beak and talons of an eagle. I have frequently had my game, such as snipe, teal, &c., stolen from me by these cunning birds, after shooting them. One rascal stole my lucifer match-box, whilst I was blowing up a newly-lighted fire, and quietly perched within a hundred yards picking it to pieces. A better exemplification of their cunning cannot be given than the following instance, which I myself observed: a stupid upland goose was quietly sitting on her nest, surrounded by several of this reprobate crew, one of them hovering close over her, and the rest picking and teazing her; at length, her patience being exhausted, she rushed off her nest at the most daring. Another, however, immediately dropped into her nest, and seized an egg in his talons, and flew off, accompanied by his confederate, whom he allowed to share in the plunder. We were always accompanied in our shooting excursions by several of these birds. They would sometimes, when pressed with hunger, hover over our heads within two feet, and absolutely try to settle on the dogs' backs. I have frequently impaled them with a boarding pike. The penguin lives principally on the Tussock Islands, where he burrows. I perfectly remember the impression made on me, one calm night, when at anchor between two of these island in Choiseul Sound, by the extraordinary noise made by the braying of some hundred thousand of these animals. It is incredible the noise they made, which, when softened by distance, was very pleasing. I hardly like to state, but it really was the case, that although a quarter of a mile from the shore, we could not converse without raising our voice. * * * These, with shags, curlews, some beautiful varieties of the dove, and a few land species, are the principal birds of the Falklands."

Mr. Mackinnon gives some entertaining accounts of their sporting enterprises, which are of so novel a kind that we extract one for the amusement of our Nimrods:—

"The following affray took place in an endeavour to procu re some mess beef. Came-to, and whilst mooring observed a fine herd of cattle, grazing on peninsula called Rincon del Toro, or the Bull-ring. Eight of us, including Mr. Sulivan, commander, his brother, and myself, immediately started in chase We pulled in our boat up to the first isthmus, but just in time to see the rear-guard of bulls tearing over. As we knew of another pass two miles inland, the whole party moved silently along to cut them off; as, luckily, we crossed their tracks and got the wind of them, by taking advantage of the ground we arrived there before them.— A few minutes afterwards their vanguard, consisting of ten or twelve bulls, came trotting up; but seeing our bold front, they made a full stop, bellowing loudly, and tearing up the ground with their horns; immediately after up came the main body, consisting, as well as we could see (it being now nearly dark) of about fifty cows, heifers, and calves. With a loud cheer, in a line, we advanced. The cows and calves

took the alarm, and fled back towards the first isthmus; the bulls gave ground by little and little, and, on our quickening our charge, turned tail and followed the cows. It was then 'the devil take the hindmost,' and who should have the honour of putting the first ball in our Christmas dinner; every one, therefore, put his best foot foremost. The excitement was tremendous; we could plainly hear the bellowing and roaring of the infuriated brutes. We gained the top of an eminence with an abrupt fall,—over it at speed. It was deeper than I expected: my right foot lodged on the side of a stone, which turned me quite over, sprained my ankle dreadfully, and my head coming in contact with a stone, spread me out for a few minutes perfectly insensible. I shall now proceed with the other party, who, not perceiving my accident, except the last person, who fell over me, and remained as a protection, thinking I was much hurt. On they went with unabated speed, our commander leading the van. La Porte (the dog) suddenly seized a fine calf by the nose, which encumbered him so as to enable Mr. Sulivan to catch him round the neck; the strong little beast, however, dragged them both away so quick, as to make it a matter of some difficulty for a man to come up behind and hamstring, and thus secure it. A fine cow, I suppose the mother of this calf, became perfectly infuriated by the bleatings of its innocent, and charged about like a mad thing; three shots struck her, beside two balls from Mr. Sulivan's gun, who, thinking she must de done, drew his double-barrelled pistol, and gave her the right-hand barrel; the moment she felt the smart of the bullet she threw off the dog and charged him furiously; when within five yards he discharged the other barrel into her head, and, as we afterwards found, the ball had entered between her eyes—a cool and good shot, in such a predicament. This, however, availed him not, or affected the furious beast a jot, as she knocked his gun out of his hand, and, most providentially, her forehead struck him a tremendous blow on the chest (her horns being on each side of his body), tore the ground up on each side, and then passed on, her hind hoofs trampling on his body. She turned, and was coming up again, when his brother, in the strength of fraternal affection, marched deliberately up, put his musket within a foot of her body, and blew her heart to pieces. Mr. Sulivan was very severely shaken by the blow he got, and his hands were much cut. In the meantime, after a few minutes of insensibility from the blow I received, I came to, and attempted to rise, but fell over again in agony as my foot touched the ground. Just at this moment we saw the flashes, and heard the shouts of the above-related battle; this was not to be borne, so, slinging my rifle, and putting my arms round my companion's neck, by dint of hopping, we approached the battle-ground as fast as possible in this state. We had not proceeded far before we were stopped by a most diabolical outcry, and, to our inexpressible fright, found that the body of the herd had turned, and were coming upon us screaming and galloping like mad. It was too late to run, even had I been able, so down we lay, taking the chance of being run over rather than be gored to death; the noise increased with the rapidity of their approach; I never was in such a fright in all my life: on they came, all mixed together, plunging and bellowing, passing, like a whirlwind, within ten feet of our concealment. Human nature could not stand this; as if with one accord, my companion's musket and my rifle sent their contents into the centre of them, but without any visible effect. We were joined soon after by Mr. Sulivan and his party, who was able to walk home, although much shaken. Not so with me: I was carried home on the men's shoulders with as much care and attention as a sick lady. On getting back to our boat, we found a formidable division of small-arm men just landed, to look for us, it being nearly midnight."

MANTACCINI.

Mantaccini, the famous charlatan of Paris, was a young man of good family, and having, in a few years, squandered a large estate, and reduced himself to beggary, he felt that he must exercise his ingenuity, or starve. In this state of mind, he cast his eyes round the various devices which save from indigence, and are most favoured by fortune. He soon perceived that charlatanism was that on which this blind benefactress lavished her favors with most pleasure, and in the greatest abundance. An adroit and loquacious domestic was the only remaining article of all former grandeur; he dressed him up in a gold laced livery, mounted a splendid chariot, and started on the tour under the name—style—and title of "the celebrated Dr. Mantaccini, who cures all diseases with a single touch, or a simple look."

Not finding that he obtained as much practice as his daring genius anticipated, he determined to resort to still higher flights. He left Paris, and modestly announced himself at Lyons as "the celebrated Dr. Mantaccini, who revives the dead at will." To remove all doubt, he declared that, in fifteen days, he would go to the common church-yard, and restore to life its inhabitants, though buried for ten years. This declaration excited a general rumor and murmur against the doctor, who, not in the least disconcerted, applied to the magistrates, and requested that he might be put under a guard, to prevent his escape, until he should perform his undertaking. The proposition inspired the greatest confidence, and the whole city came to consult the clever empiric, and purchase his *beaume de vie.*—His consultations were most numerous, and he received large sums of money. At length the famous day approached, and the doctor's valet, fearing for his shoulders, began to manifest signs of uneasiness. "You know nothing of mankind," said the quack to his servant; "be quiet." Scarcely had he spoken these words, when the following letter was presented to him, from a rich citizen:—"Sir, the great operation you are going to perform, has broken my rest. I have a wife buried for some time, who was a fury, and I am unhappy enough already, without her resurrection. In the name of heaven do not make the experiment. I will give you fifty louis to keep your secret to yourself." In an instant after, two dashing beaux arrived, who, with their most earnest supplications, entreated him not to raise their old father, formerly the greatest miser in the city, as, in such an event, they would be reduced to the most deplorable indigence. They offered him a fee of sixty louis, but the doctor shook his head in doubtful compliance. Scarcely had they retired, when a young widow, on the eve of matrimony, threw herself at the feet of the quack, and, with sobs and sighs, implored his mercy. In short, from morn till night, the doctor received letters, visits, presents, fees, to an excess which absolutely overwhelmed him. The minds of the citizens were differently and violently agitated, some by fear, and others by curiosity, so that the chief magistrate of the city waited upon the doctor, and said, "Sir, I have not the least doubt, from my experience of your rare talents, that you will be able to accomplish the resurrection in our church-yard the day after to-morrow, according to your promise; but I pray you observe that our city is in the utmost uproar and confusion, and to consider the dreadful revolution the success of your experiment must produce in every family, I entreat you, therefore, not to attempt it, but to go away, and thus restore tranquillity to the city. In justice, however, to your rare and divine talents, I shall give you an attestation in due form, under our seal, that you can *revive* the dead, and that it was our own fault that we were not eye witnesses of your power."—This certificate was duly signed and delivered, and Dr. Mantaccini left Lyons for other cities, to work new miracles. In a short time he returned to Paris, loaded with gold, where he laughed at the popular credulity.

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

General Sir John Colborne.

At the storming of the heights of Beira, on the 8th of October, 1813, Col. (now Sir John) Colborne, who commanded the second brigade of rifles, addressed his men, before leading them up to the enemy's redoubt, with "Now, my lads, we'll just charge up the edge of the ditch, and, if we can't get in, we'll stand there and fire in their faces." They charged accordingly; the enemy fled from their works, and, in following them up the mountains, Sir John, in rounding a hill, accompanied only by his brigade-major and a few riflemen, found he had headed a retiring body of about three hundred of the French, and, whispering to his brigade-major to get as many men together as he could, he, without hesitation, boldly rode up to the enemy's commander, and demanded his sword. The Frenchman surrendered it with the usual grace of his countrymen, requesting that the other would bear witness that he had conducted himself like "a good and gallant soldier."

A gentleman meeting his friend who was insolvent, expressed regret for his embarrassment. "You are mistaken, my dear sir," was the reply. "It is not I but my creditors who are embarrassed."

Advertisements.

Ladies' Winter Shoes, &c.

SELLING at the Store No. 69, Calle de la Piedad, Ladies' prunella shoes lined with gum elastic $15 per pair, also Mens' very strong English shoes and abotinados, superior English waterproof Beaver hats $45, Lambs' wool stockings, strong and fine gloves, &c. &c. m16 3t

NOTICE.

TO PRIVATE HOUSES AND DEALERS.

BEST Old Sherry Wine, bottled in England, for Sale in boxes of 3 dozens each, at an extraordinary low price, at Charles Zeigler's store.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 28th of May, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier, with Commodore's broad pendant.
Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.

BRITISH. Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel.
Brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding.

AMERICAN. Corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

May 23.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 24.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French corvette Alcmene, 26 guns, for Montevideo.

May 25.—Wind E. slight rain in the evening.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 26.—Wind E. strong at night, with rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 27.—Wind E. rain all the morning.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 28.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 29.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

23rd inst. The Perle's launch and an armed whale boat cruised last night to the N., and returned to the outer roads this morning. A French launch arrived from Martin Garcia.

24th. The French corvette Alcmene sailed for Montevideo, and in her stead the barque Perle hoisted Commodore's broad pendant.—The launch of the latter and two whale boats cruised last night to the N., and returned this morning, bringing in with them a prize ketch taken off the Governor's quinta, which sailed at night for Montevideo.

25th. Two of the crew of the prize ketch were brought on shore to day by a boat of H. B. M's ship Acticon, one of them had a guitar which the French it seems did not consider as prize goods. Orpheus, got his wife back from the world beneath, by the power of his lyre: why did not our captured sailor try to get his ketch again by the power of his guitar.

The Perle's launch and two whale boats cruised to the S. last night, they remained at anchor to day until mid-day off Point Quilmes, and then returned to the outer roads.

26th. A French whale boat which had been out all night came in from the eastward. Beef boat (balandrita) arrived from Colonia and sailed again. Two whale boats sailed to the N. and Perle's launch to the E.

27th. The Perle's launch had like to have made a *yapper* to day—as thus.—Amongst the arrivals during the last night (which by the bye was a fine night for blockade breaking,) were a ketch and two balandras. The ketch and one of the balandras had anchored within range of the Fort guns, where they discharged cargo. The other remained at anchor at a considerable distance to the E., and her crew seeing no enemy at hand, went below in order perhaps to escape the rain and have a nap before coming further in. At mid-day the Perle's launch made her appearance from her easterly cruise of last evening, and steered towards the apparently deserted balandra, which would have been decidedly caught napping but for a lucky thought. The Fort fired a shotted gun, the report brought the crew on deck, who were instantly aware of their danger, got their craft under way and anchored again within cannon shot of the Fort, where she delivered cargo. The launch gave up the chase and went to the outer roads. The ketch went to the Rio Maldonado to discharge the remainder of her cargo.

28th. Two whale boats cruised last night to the N., and Perle's launch to the E., and returned to day. The latter sailed again to the eastward.

29th. Two whale boats cruised to the N. last night and returned.

This day 30th inst.) completes the 795th day of the blockade.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 24th inst., was performed *La Escuela de los Reyes, ó sea la terrible noche de San Bartolome en Paris*, with the farce of *Los Lechuguinos chasqueados.*

The house was full.

On 25th, to a numerous audience, *Guatimoc*, the scene in Mexico, and a farce.

On 26th, was repeated *Los dos Valdomiros.* A farce followed.

We were at 'the other house.'

The National Anthem was sung on the above mentioned evenings previous to the performances, in honor of the festival of 25th May.

On 28th, 'The Oppressor of his family,' and a farce.

We did not attend.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 24th inst., was performed the tragedy of Oscar and Malvina, the part of Oscar by a young amateur, being his first appearance on any stage. His entrance was greeted with a round of applause, but he seemed rather alarmed, and spoke so indistinctly that we began to fear he would 'break down:'—he soon rallied, and depicted his love and despair to Malvina in a manner so animated as to produce a burst of approbation, similar to that which was wont to greet Lapuerta on these same boards. The new actor went on in his part and made some good points, amidst enthusiastic cheering. (He had evidently a great many friends in the house.) In the last act he was very effective, delivering the language with feeling and judgment, and managed extremely well in the dying scene. The applause on the fall of the curtain was vehement: each round was accompanied by a call for another, the audience seemed delighted in having an opportunity of fostering native talent.

The duet *Ah i caprici de la sorte*, from the *Italiana*, was sung by Señor Vacani and Señora Bigatti, and vociferously encored. The drollery of Vacani was irresistible.

We did not wait the farce.

A profusion of printed papers, allusive probably to the 25th May festival, were scattered over the pit from an opening in the ceiling after the play.

The house was numerously attended; all the boxes on the first circle being occupied by ladies, and the pit and cazuela were full.

On 25th, *Miguel y Cristina*, and a farce.

We were at the other house.

On 26th, *Lanuza*, the part of Lanuza by the new performer, in which however he did not succeed so well as in Oscar; he failed to give effect to many fine passages, delivering them in very schoolboy style, there was no opportunity for applause until the last act, for which indeed he seemed to reserve himself, and he then displayed discrimination and energy, which elicited a torrent of approbation. The language in this part of the play is in itself highly exciting. Rounds of applause accompanied and followed the fall of the curtain.

Doña Trinidad Guevara performed Malvina on the 24th, and in Lanuza this evening: both with her usual judgment and in appropriate costume.

Señora Bigatti sung an air. A farce followed.

The pit and cazuela were crowded, all the lower circle of boxes were occupied and several of the upper ones, affording a proof that the public will patronise the Theatre, when attraction is held out. The night too, was dark, damp, and disagreeable; in fact we know not how we should have found our way home had it not been for the aid of a light here and there from some illumination lamps which had not been withdrawn.

The National Anthem was sung as at the other house on the 24th, 25th and 26th.

The name of the new actor is Pascual Ruiz, we hear that his family is highly respectable. He has made a hit and put forth germs of promise which we should regret in the least to blight, but he has defects which must be overcome, else like many others, he will have began at the top of the tree to end at the bottom.—His action is ungraceful—practice may mend this; he should endeavour to preserve a consistency in his performance, and not be tame and unmeaning except when scenes of strong passion be in the question. If he possesses a cultivated mind (which we think he does) he will avoid being a copyist, either of Lapuerta or any other actor, especially of their faults.—It is almost better to be a bad original than a mere copy.

Señor Pascual Ruiz is young and personable, with a full dark eye and a fine expansive forehead, as yet without a wrinkle. His mode of utterance is not remarkably distinct. He has youth on his side, the world before him, and we wish him every success in his new occupation if it be his cue to follow it. Application added to genius may do much.

On 28th, *Gustavo y Polesca* and *Los tres novios burlados.*

We were not present.

The daughter of H. E. the Governor Doña Manuela Rosas, is the *Madrina* or Protectress of the Victoria Theatre, which however she has not visited since the 7th September, 1838, owing to the bereavements in her family. We have heard the hope expressed that her visits to the Theatres may be shortly resumed.

Died.

At Montevideo, on the 6th inst., Capt. SAMUEL ADAMS, a native of the United States; and many years resident in Buenos Ayres and Patagonia.

> "The *evil* that men do lives after them;
> The *good* is oft interred with their bones."

If the above lines be realized in the case of the late Samuel Adams, he will soon pass from the memory of his acquaintance—for evil he did to none. He was ever ready to do all the good in his power. The Captain of a French whaler, wrecked on the most desolate part of the coast of Patagonia, remarked to the writer of this, that, "after their shipwreck, he and "part of his crew, for several days, encoun-"tered so many difficulties and privations that "they began to fear that God had forsaken "them;—but they, at last, fell in with Captain "Adams, and from that moment all their trou-"bles were over. He took them to his home, "supported them, and supplied all their wants, "in the most generous and disinterested manner, "*and* (he added) *after God, I consider that I* "*owe respect and gratitude to Captain Adams!*" It is no common services, nor common attentions, that could elicit such a declaration as the preceding—years have passed since it was made—but the deceased, to whom it refer[illegible]red, continued, to his last hour, to merit the RESPECT of all, and the GRATITUDE of many.

B.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish.......	350	a		dollars each
Do. Patriot	349	a		do. do.
Plata macuquina	19	a	20½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	21	a	21½	do. each.
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Do. Montevideo..	22	a		per patacon
Do. United States	18	a		per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best..........	48	a	50	dls. p. pesada
Do. country	43	a	45	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	44	a	45	do. do.
Do. salted	34	a	35	do. do.
Do. Horse	16	a	17	do. each.
Nutria Skins	5	a	5¼	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins..	65	a	75	do. per dozen
Wool, common	13	a	16	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked...........	31	a	33	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen....	22	a	23	per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen......	34	a	36	
Deer skins per dozen......	16	a	18	
Hair, long	85	a	95	do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	45	a	48	do. do.
Jerked Beef	24	a	25	do per quintal
Tallow, melted....	18	a	20	do. per. arrb'a
Horns	250	a	500	per mil.
Flour, (North American)..		a	*none*	
Salt, on board.............		a	none	per fan
Discount	1	a	1½	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 350 dollars. The lowest price 346 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week $2\frac{3}{16}$ pence. The lowest ditto $2\frac{9}{16}$ pence.

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